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About The Book

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Part One

Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)

The Woman on the Bus

It was about four or five years after the war in Vietnam when Jack first came to work in our school. He was a good Spanish teacher: he settled into our routines at once; and he proved to be popular with the students. But he always remained a little distant - not quite fitting in with the group of teachers who gathered in the teachers' lounge at various times during the day. He never had much to do with anyone else, keeping pretty much to himself. We heard through the grapevine that Jack had had a hard time in the war. He ended up in a veterans' hospital and spent two years there after the war. He had little use of his left hand, and he once told us that it had happened while in a prison camp in the north. Jack, however, was reluctant to talk about the matter, and no one felt comfortable pressing him with questions. Conversation with him always dried up after a minute or so. I suppose I knew him as well as anyone. On several occasions, we had sat near each other to grade exams. We even walked to a fast-food place across the street for lunch a few times. He sometimes talked about his students

who were the best, who had the best pronunciation skills, who were the class clown, etc. But it was all “shoptalk.” He also mentioned his wife and family a few times. He had three sons of whom he was very proud: Andrew, Nick, and Daniel. His parents lived in upstate New York, and he had gone to college there. But these were the only facts anyone knew about him. It’s strange how you can work alongside a person for such a long time and still know so little about him, particularly about what goes on inside his head. But some people are like that. Anyway, Jack came into school on this particular morning quite nervous and excited. He also seemed eager to talk.

Comprehension Check

1. What kind of work do Jack and the narrator of the story do?
2. What had happened to Jack immediately after the war?
3. How well did the narrator of the story know Jack?
4. What did the narrator know about Jack?
5. What was peculiar about Jack’s behavior on the morning of the day when he told his story?
6. What had happened to him on the bus the afternoon before?

(2)

The Perfect Peace

There once was a King who offered a prize to the artist who would paint the best picture of "PEACE". Many artists tried. The King looked at all the pictures, but there were only two he really liked and he had to choose between them.

One picture was of a calm lake. The lake was a perfect mirror for peaceful towering mountains were all around it. Overhead was a blue sky with fluffy white clouds. All who saw this picture thought that it was a perfect picture of peace.

The other picture had mountains too. But these were rugged and bare. Above was an angry sky from which rain fell, in which lightning played. Down the side of the mountain tumbled a foaming waterfall. This did not look peaceful at all.

But when the King looked, he saw behind the waterfall a tiny bush growing in a crack in the rock. In the bush a mother bird had built her nest. There, in the midst of the rush of angry water sat the mother bird on nest

PERFECT PEACE.

"I choose this one" proclaimed the King. "PEACE does not mean to be in a place where there is no noise trouble, or hard work. PEACE means to be in the midst of all those things and still be calm in your heart. That is the REAL meaning of PEACE".

(3)**Relaxation**

Relaxation is a skill that all people have the potential to develop. Some of us are naturally better at relaxing than others, but we can all learn to relax effectively. Much like learning to play the piano or tennis, becoming good at relaxation involves time, patience, and practice. Learning to relax deeply and effectively is a skill that develops gradually and cannot be rushed or hurried.

Learning how to relax can help you to manage stress and maybe even improve your physical health and blood pressure readings. Relaxation can offer a real potential to reduce physical strain and emotional, negative thoughts--and increase your ability to self-manage stress. Each of these has a positive effect on your heart and your hypertension.

Achieving relaxation uses a mental approach to activity in general rather than any one specific activity. For each of us, many different activities or routines may be relaxing, depending on our particular mental attitude. And what may be relaxing for one person can be frustrating or tension-producing for another. For example, some of us may find it calming and soothing to lie quietly and listen to a certain type of music; others may gain more

relaxation from reading an enjoyable book. Remember that true relaxation involves more than just being still or physical activity. You may not be relaxed just sitting in front of the TV. Some even have a high level of tension in their bodies and minds during sleep. An example would be those who toss and turn at night or who grind their teeth while asleep.

To be relaxed it needs you to:

- Try deep breathing. Take a long, deep breath, count to 10 and release it. Repeat five times and you'll feel much more relaxed.
- Allow 20 minutes a day to let go of tension this way: Close your eyes, relax your muscles and think hard about one word, like "calm." Say it until you reach a state of relaxation.
- Think positive thoughts! Focus on how great it is that you've stopped smoking, how food tastes better and how nice it is not to wake up coughing. Remind yourself how smoking stinks, stains your teeth and gives you bad breath.
- Listen to relaxation audiotapes or CDs.

(4)

The Ideal Servant

It is a good thing my aunt Harriet died years ago. If she were alive today she would not be able to air her views on her favorite topic of conversation: domestic servants. Aunt Harriet lived in that leisurely age when servants were employed to do housework. She had a huge, rambling country house called 'The Gables'. She was sentimentally attached to this house, for even though it was far too big for her needs, she persisted in living there long after her husband's death.

Before she grew old, Aunt Harriet used to entertain lavishly. I often visited The Gables when I was a boy. No matter how many guests were present, the great house was always immaculate. The parquet floors shone like mirrors; highly polished silver was displayed in gleaming glass cabinets; even my uncle's huge collection of books was kept miraculously free from dust. Aunt Harriet presided over an invisible army of servants that continuously scrubbed, cleaned, and polished. She always referred to them as the shifting population for they came

and went with such frequency that I never even got a chance to learn their names.

Though my aunt pursued what was, in those days, an enlightened policy in that she never allowed her domestic staff to work more than eight hours a day, she was extremely difficult to please. While she always decried the fickleness of human nature, she carried on an unrelenting search for the ideal servant to the end of her days, even after she had been sadly disillusioned by Bessie.

Bessie worked for Aunt Harriet for three years. During that time, she so gained my aunt's confidence that she was put in charge of the domestic staff. Aunt Harriet could not find words to praise Bessie's industry and efficiency. In addition to all her other qualifications, Bessie was an expert cook. She acted the role of the perfect servant for three years before aunt Harriet discovered her little weakness'.

After being absent from The Gables for a week, my aunt unexpectedly returned one afternoon with a party of guests and instructed Bessie to prepare dinner. Not only was the meal well below the usual standard, but Bessie

seemed unable to walk steadily. She bumped into the furniture and kept mumbling about the guests. When she came in with the last course — a huge pudding — she tripped on the carpet and the pudding went flying through the air, narrowly missed my aunt, and crashed on the dining table with considerable force. Though this occasioned great mirth among the guests, aunt Harriet was horrified. She reluctantly came to the conclusion that Bessie was drunk. The guests had, of course, realized this from the moment Bessie opened the door for them and, long before the final catastrophe, had had a difficult time trying to conceal their amusement. The poor girl was dismissed instantly. After her departure, Aunt Harriet discovered that there were piles of empty wine bottles of all shapes and sizes neatly stacked in what had once been Bessie's wardrobe. They had mysteriously found their way there from the wine-cellar!

Comprehension

- Give short answers to these questions in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

1. What did Aunt Harriet most like to talk about?

.....

2. Why did Aunt Harriet continue to live in The Gables after her husband's death?

.....

3. Why did Aunt Harriet always refer to her servants as "the shifting population"?

.....

Vocabulary

- Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage:
 - air her views
 - persisted in
 - immaculate
 - enlightened
 - domestic staff

Multiple Choice Questions

- Choose the one answer (a, b c, or d) which you think is correct in the following:

Bessie was made responsible for-the domestic staff

- a. as a result of her hard work;
 - b. because she was loyal to my aunt;
 - c. because she had such good qualifications;
 - d. because my aunt trusted her.
- Choose the two answers which you think are correct in the following:

1. Bessie seemed steadily.

- a. impossible to walk
- b. incapable to walk
- c. incapable of walking
- d. unable to walk
- e. e. not possible for walking

2. Bessie because she had got drunk.

- a. had to apologize
- b. b. lost her job
- c. made aunt Harriet laugh
- d. threw the pudding at aunt Harriet
- e. had to leave

(5)

The Lady or the Tiger

(By Frank R. Stockton)

Part One

Long, long ago there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage. He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbors, but mostly he was barbaric, loud, and gruff. He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbors. He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm. Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality. Or at least he tried to.

His personality was normally calm when everything was in order. When there was a little hitch, however, he was exultant and happy. He loved it when things went wrong because that meant that he could then correct them. He loved to make the crooked straight, to crush down the uneven places in life.

He decided that there should be a way to add culture to the lives of his subjects. His method was the public arena. There, humans and beasts performed before audiences. But his fancies asserted themselves here. The

arena that he built was not for the honor and glory of gladiators. It was not for beasts to fight each other to the finish. It was, he believed, for the purpose of widening and developing the mental energies of his people. It was a vast amphitheater with encircling galleries, mysterious vaults, and unseen passages. It was to be a means for poetic justice. It was to be a place where crime was punished or virtue rewarded—all by chance.

When the king was interested in people and their crimes, he would dictate that their fate should be decided in the arena. This king knew no traditions from other kingdoms. His only allegiance was to himself and his own fancies. This fancy, the chance-fate decision in the arena, came about because of his romantic, yet barbaric, idealism.

When all the people had gathered in the galleries and the king was seated on his throne high up on one side of the arena, he would give a signal. A door beneath him would open, and the accused person would step out into the amphitheater. Directly opposite the accused there were two doors, exactly alike and side by side. The person on trial had to walk over to these doors and open one of

them. He could open whichever door he wanted; he was subject to no pressure from the king or his court. The only influence was that of fate or luck.

If the accused opened one door, a hungry tiger came out. It was the fiercest and most cruel that could be found, and it immediately jumped on him and tore him to pieces as a punishment for his guilt. When the fate of the criminal was thus decided, sad iron bells were rung, and great wails went up from the hired mourners who were posted outside the arena. The audience went home with bowed heads and doleful hearts, sad that one so young and fair (or so old and respected) should have merited such a fate.

If he opened the other door, a lady came out. The king always chose the ladies himself. He made sure that each was of the same age and station as the accused and that she was beautiful. The rule was that the accused was to marry her immediately. It didn't matter if he were already married and had a family. The lady was a sign of his innocence, so if the accused already loved another, that other was to be forgotten. It was the king's way. He allowed nothing to interfere with his design. Indeed,

immediately, after the lady appeared, another door beneath the king opened, and out came a priest, musicians, singers, and a troupe of dancers. In a procession, they all cheerfully marched and sang for the couple standing in the middle of the arena. The bells rang, the audience shouted its approval, and the innocent man, preceded by children strewing flowers in the couple's path, led his new bride to his home.

This was the king's semibarbaric method of administering justice, and its fairness is obvious. The criminal could not know which door the lady was behind. He opened whichever door he wanted to without knowing whether in the next instant he was to be eaten or married. On some occasions the tiger came out of one door, and on other occasions it came out of the other. In this system, there was instant punishment for guilt and instant reward for innocence—whether the accused wanted the reward or not. There was no escape from the judgment of the king's arena.

The institution was a popular one. When the people gathered together on one of the trial days, they never knew whether they were to witness a bloody slaughter or

a festive wedding. This element of uncertainty usually made the occasion more interesting than it would have been otherwise. The people were entertained, and no one doubted that justice was being served. All believed that the accused had his fate in his own hands.

Comprehension

1. What was the king like?

.....

2. How was he different from his neighbors?

.....

3. Why did he build the arena? What did it look like?

.....

4. How did the system begin on trial days?

.....

5. How did the accused choose which door to open?

.....

6. What was behind the two doors?

.....

7. If the accused chose the door with the tiger, what happened? How did the people react?

.....

8. If the accused chose the door with the lady, what happened? How did the people react?

.....

9. Why did the king (and the people) think that this system was a fair one?

.....

10. Did the people of the kingdom like the system?

.....

Part Two

The semibarbaric king had a daughter whom he loved deeply. She was as passionate, fanciful, and strong as her father and was devoted to him. As is the case in many fairy tales, this daughter, the apple of her father's eye, was in love with a young man who was below her in station. He was a commoner. He was also brave, handsome, and daring. And he loved the royal daughter with all his being. The princess had enough barbarism in her that their love affair was dramatic ... too dramatic. It was a secret for months, but then the king found out about it.

The king didn't hesitate for a minute. He sent the young man to prison and set a date for his trial in the arena. When the date arrived, everyone in the kingdom wanted to attend. They all knew of the king's interest in the case, and there was excitement in the air.

The king's men searched for the fiercest tiger in the realm. They also searched for the fairest maiden in the land so that he could have a fitting bride in case he was found innocent. Of course, everyone knew that he had committed the "crime" of loving the princess, but the king

did not allow the facts of the case to alter his decision. The trial would go on as planned. The youth would be gone no matter what happened; he would either be dead or married. The king could enjoy the proceedings for the sport of it.

The day arrived. The people were standing in every corner of the arena. All was ready when the moment came. A signal was given and the door opened, allowing the princess lover to enter. The crowd gasped. He was handsome. Half the audience did not know that one so attractive had lived among them; no wonder the princess loved him! How terrible for him to be there!

The princess had thought about this trial day and night for a long time. She knew she couldn't bear to miss the spectacle, but there was another reason for her being there. She had such power, influence, and force of character (as well as plenty of gold) that she did what no one had ever done before; she found out the secret of the doors for that day. She knew in which room stood the hungry tiger and in which waited the lady. She knew, too, that the doors were so thick that there was no way anyone

could ever hear some hint from behind them. If she were going to warn her lover, she would have to do it by signal.

She also knew something which made the whole process more complicated. She knew that the lady was one of the most beautiful maidens in the whole country, and the thought of her young man living with this woman enraged her. She hated the lady and hated what might happen.

When the accused bowed to the royal box, as was the custom, he looked only at the princess, and immediately he knew. He had expected her to find out the secret of the doors, and now he knew that she had to find out the secret of the doors, and now he knew that she had the answer. It was only left for her to tell him.

His quick glance at her asked, "Which?" It was as plain as if he had shouted it. There was no time to lose: the quick question had to be answered just as quickly so that the king would not suspect.

Her right hand was resting on a pillow in front of her. She raised it slightly and made a small, fast movement to the right. No one but her lover saw her. Every eye in the arena was fixed on him.

He turned, and with a firm and rapid step he walked across the empty space. Every heart stopped beating, every breath was held, and every eye was upon him. Without hesitation, he went to the door on the right and opened it. Did the tiger come out of that door, or did the lady?

The more we think about this question, the harder it is to answer. It involves a study of the human heart which leads to mazes of passion, love, hate, and excitement. Do not answer this for yourself, but put yourself in the place of the princess.

She was hot-blooded and semibarbaric, and her soul burned with the twin desires of longing and jealousy. She knew that she had already lost him. But to whom?

How often she had lain awake at night imagining the horror of her lover being killed by a tiger! Even in her dreams, she had covered her face with her hands to hide from the cruelty.

But how much more often had she seen him at the other door! In her mind she had screamed and torn her hair when she saw his happy face at opening the door to the lady. Her soul burned in agony as she saw him rush to

that woman and then be wedded in the next moment, when all about her were joyous. She lived through the misery of the procession, the happy couple, the singing and dancing, the shouts of the crowd, the laughter of the wandering children. Her tears, of course, were lost in all the joy.

Would it be better for him to die at once? Then he could go to the place after death and wait for her.

And yet, that awful tiger, those shrieks, that blood!

Her decision had been made in the instant that she moved her hand. She had known that he would ask, but she had put off her decision until the last moment. She finally decided, and without hesitation, she indicated the right-hand door. This is not a question to be taken lightly. Her decision was serious for her, so I do not presume to answer for her. I leave it to all of you. Which came out of the opened door - the lady or the tiger?

Comprehension

1. What was the king's daughter like? How was she similar to her father?

.....

2. Why did the king send his daughter's lover to prison?

.....

- 3. Why did he think that he would be rid of the young man no matter what happened?
.....
- 4. Why was the audience surprised when the young man entered the arena?
- 5. What had the princess discovered about the doors?
.....
- 6. Describe the silent communication between the young man and the princess.
.....
- 7. What emotions did the princess feel?
.....
- 8. What did she feel when she imagined her lover opening the door that hid the tiger?
.....
- 9. What did she feel when she imagined him opening the door that hid the lady?
.....
- 10. How would the crowd have reacted if the tiger had come out? If the lady had come out?
.....

(6)

Role of the Liver

The liver is necessary to sustain human life. It makes chemicals needed by the body, filters out toxic substances from the body after they leave the digestive tract, and it is a storage unit. It is the body's largest internal organ. It is on the right side of one's belly. Hepatocytes are liver cells necessary for making proteins used in several functions in the body. These proteins are needed for blood clotting and to keep fluid in the circulatory system.

Carbohydrates are made in the liver. The liver turns glucose into glycogen which can be stored in the liver and muscle cells. This organ detoxifies the body by changing ammonia from the body's metabolism into urea. This urea goes into urine and flows through the kidneys and out of the body. The liver makes bile which helps with digestion. It breaks down drugs and medicine, including alcohol and other hormones and insulin.

The liver stores important vitamins and chemicals needed for the well-being of the body. Vitamin A is necessary for good vision. Vitamin K helps blood to clot. Vitamin D is necessary for calcium absorption. Iron is needed to make red blood cells. The liver also stores folic acid and Vitamin B 12.

Because the liver is such a large organ, much tissue damage has to occur before symptoms begin. The symptoms of hepatitis are pain in the upper right quadrant of the body, nausea, and vomiting. When the liver cannot metabolize bilirubin, the product of breaking down old blood cells, jaundice can occur. The skin may take on a yellowish tinge.

Fatty liver disease occurs when there are too much cholesterol and too many triglycerides in the liver. Cirrhosis is a condition brought about by scarring in the liver. It cannot be repaired. Alcohol abuse causes cirrhosis of the liver.

If the liver cannot make enough blood clotting factors, bruising may occur easily, or bleeding may be greater than normal. If the liver cannot make proteins, the muscles become weak, and fatigue, weight loss, shortness of breath and weakness occur. If the liver is not working correctly, impotence and enlarged breast tissue may occur in men.

The liver is protected by the ribs. It extends from the lower right quadrant toward the upper left quadrant of the torso. If it becomes enlarged, it will grow down toward the navel and across to the upper abdomen.

The liver is divided into two lobes. It gets a rich blood supply from the gastrointestinal tract through a portal vein. It gets blood supply from the heart through the hepatic artery. A group of

tubes collect bile which is used to digest food. This bile drains into the gallbladder or the intestine. Inside the liver are the intrahepatic ducts. The extrahepatic ducts are outside the organ.

Hepatitis is a liver infection. It causes inflammation. Hepatitis (A) can be spread by poor handwashing and food handling. Infected bodily fluids spread Hepatitis (B) and (C). Hepatitis (D) goes along with Hepatitis B and depends on it for survival. Hepatitis (E) spreads through food and water. Vaccinations can help prevent (B) and (C).

Over the counter and prescription medications can produce liver inflammation. Genetic disorders can affect the liver. Cells within the liver produce primary liver cancer.

Choose the right answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Which of the following can be prevented by vaccinations?
 - a. ALS
 - b. Multiple Sclerosis
 - c. Cirrhosis
 - d. Hepatitis C

2. In which of the following areas of the body is the liver located?
 - a. Lower left quadrant
 - b. Upper left quadrant
 - c. Lower right quadrant
 - d. Upper right quadrant

3. Which of the following helps blood clot?
 - a. Vitamin D
 - b. Vitamin K
 - c. Vitamin E
 - d. Vitamin b 12
4. Which of the following helps to digest food?
 - a. Bile
 - b. Vitamin K
 - c. Glycogen
 - d. Urea
5. Which of the following is necessary for making proteins?
 - a. Hepatocytes
 - b. Bilirubin
 - c. Glycogen
 - d. Vitamin D
6. Which of the following can occur if the liver cannot make enough blood clotting factors?
 - a. Bruising may occur easily.
 - b. Cirrhosis
 - c. Hepatitis B
 - d. Fatty liver

(7)

Chemistry of the Body

Everything is made up of chemicals, including the human body. If it was possible to purchase the chemicals that make up the body, it would cost about \$160 or less. Some estimates place it at just \$5. This does not mean a person is worth \$5 or \$160, only the chemicals that make up the human body.

Of course, once the chemicals are purchased, it would be extremely difficult combining them to create a human body. New people are created through sexual reproduction and not by combining the chemicals purchased at a store.

There are 92 naturally-occurring elements listed in the Periodic Table, and about 60 of them make up the human body. However, about 96% of the body is made up of just four elements: oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Trace elements of the other chemicals make up the other 4%. Nearly all the chemicals in the body serve a purpose, either as a single element or joined with other chemicals to form compounds.

Most of the chemicals of the human body are quite familiar and common, especially the top four. Two of the chemicals, hydrogen and oxygen, make up about 60% of your body. Therefore, the body must remain hydrated, meaning it needs water

(H₂O) throughout the day. Without water, a person could not survive.

The top eleven chemicals that make up a person's body weight include oxygen with 65% and mostly bound to hydrogen to make water, large amounts of oxygen are found in the lungs and bloodstream, and found in proteins and carbohydrates, and more. About 18% is carbon and is the basis of organic chemistry; every molecule in the body contains carbon, assists with the metabolism in the body, and carbon is released when you breathe.

Hydrogen is third most abundant at just 10% and is bound with oxygen to form water, found in every molecule, plus assists with the chemical reactions in the body. Nitrogen makes up 3% of the body and is found in the lungs, breathed in with the air, absorbed in the body through foods that are eaten, a component of amino acids, parts of DNA and RNA, and other molecules. Calcium (1.4%) is found in bones and teeth, helps with structure, and is used mainly for muscle contraction and protein regulation. At 1% is phosphorous and found in bones and teeth, and in nucleic acids and energy molecules.

The remaining chemicals, all under 1% of the body include potassium (.25%) which helps regulate the heartbeat, electrical impulses, and all the cells in the body requiring potassium to function. Sulfur (.25%) is found in amino acids, used to build

proteins in the body. Sodium is a minor 0.15% and is important for nerve transmission and muscle function, like potassium. Chlorine (0.15%) helps with the transport of enzymes, and supplies energy for biochemical reactions, found in the stomach and helps with digestion. Magnesium (0.005%) is used to help build healthy teeth and bones and helps with enzymes.

Finally, trace elements, which are less than 0.01% of the body's weight, include boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, fluorine, iodine, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium, silicon, tin, vanadium, and zinc. There are other trace elements as well, and most trace elements are essential or have a necessary effect on the body. There are also a few trace elements which may serve no purpose and are harmless.

Choose the right answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Which of the following elements make up most of the human body?
 - a. Hydrogen
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Nitrogen
2. Which of the following elements is the basis of organic chemistry?
 - a. Hydrogen
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Nitrogen

3. Which of the following element is bound with oxygen to form water?
 - a. Hydrogen
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Nitrogen
4. Which of the following element is most abundant in bones and teeth?
 - a. Hydrogen
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Calcium
5. About how many different elements are part of the human body?
 - a. 92
 - b. 65
 - c. 160
 - d. 60
6. Which of the following element is necessary for cells to function in the body?
 - a. Chlorine
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Nitrogen
 - d. Sodium

(8)

Plastic Surgery

Are you unhappy about the shape of your nose? Or do you feel that your ears or your eyes are too small? You don't need to despair about any of these things any longer. They can all be put right by a surgeon. Surgeons are doctors who make sick people well by operating on them. But some surgeons today are really beauty specialists. Their job is to make ugly or plain people beautiful. This work is called plastic surgery.

Plastic surgeons are very popular in some countries. They make a lot of money by selling beauty to men and women—especially women. Plastic surgery is very expensive. A new nose may cost almost as much as a new car. Suppose I can afford to pay so much money and went to change my ugly nose for a more handsome one. I must consult a plastic surgeon. What will he do?

First of all, he will ask me to enter a nursing home. I shall have to spend about three weeks there. The surgeon will give me an anesthetic. Then he will operate on my nose to give it the shape I want. He will put a plaster case over it to keep it in its new shape. I shall have to spend the next week or two anxiously wondering whether the operation has been successful or not. 'Will my nose really look better? Or shall I look uglier than before? Won't there be scars after the operation? What shall I do if my

nose is not the shape I wanted?’ And so on. And then the great day will come. The surgeon will take off the bandages and the plaster, and I shall see my expensive new nose! Will it be worth all the trouble and expense? Sometimes these operations go wrong, and then the patient comes away looking worse than before.

(9)

The Auroras

The auroras are a phenomenal display of greenish-white light typically visible in the skies above the polar regions of the Earth. This natural light show constantly changes in configuration and can shift dramatically in seconds; it may change from a barely visible glow to blinding sheets of swaying, shimmering light. However, it is not just an enjoyable light show; it is also a phenomenon that bears further study because of its potential impact on civilization.

Richard Carrington, an English physicist and astronomer, was the first person to determine the actual cause of the auroras. On September 1, 1859, Carrington observed a tremendous solar flare on the surface of the Sun. Two nights later, an intense aurora spread over large parts of Europe. Carrington came to the conclusion that the huge solar flares two nights earlier had played a role. Carrington's first hunch has since been scientifically established. It is now known that the solar wind, a continuous flow of charged subatomic particles from the Sun that streams around the Earth, causes the auroras as it passes through the Earth's geomagnetic field.

The auroras are generally a polar phenomenon; however, particularly strong auroras have at times appeared over densely populated areas of the Earth and have wreaked havoc. The 1859 aurora noted by Carrington took out telegraph communication throughout much of Europe by overwhelming the pulses of electromagnets. A century later, in 1958, a tremendous auroral storm above North America overloaded utility circuits and caused a blackout in much of northeastern Canada. Twenty auroral superstorms have been recorded since 1880, and human dependence on electrical devices has been increasing steadily. With this large number of superstorms and ever-widening use of electrical devices, further auroral interference into the lives of humanity seems likely.

Questions

1. The purpose of this passage is to
 - a. provide a biography of Richard Carrington
 - b. explain where the auroras occur
 - c. recount an amazing nineteenth-century event
 - d. describe the cause and impact of a phenomenon

2. Where in the passage does the author describe the mutations that occur during an aurora?
 - a. The second sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The third sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The fifth sentence in paragraph 2
 - d. The second sentence in paragraph 3

3. Where in the passage does the author note an intense auroral storm that occurred on September 3?
 - a. The second sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The third sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The first sentence in paragraph 3
 - d. The third sentence in paragraph 3

4. Where in the passage does the author indicate what actually causes the auroras?
 - a. The first sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The first sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The fifth sentence in paragraph 2
 - d. The third sentence in paragraph 3

5. Where in the passage does the author describe a strong auroral storm that affected Canada?
 - a. The first sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The third sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The fifth sentence in paragraph 2
 - d. The third sentence in paragraph 3

6. Where in the passage does the author indicate how many superstorms have been noted since the later part of the nineteenth century?
 - a. The third sentence of paragraph 1
 - b. The second sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The second sentence in paragraph 3
 - d. The fourth sentence in paragraph 3

7. The tone of this passage is
- a. Sensitive
 - b. Uncaring
 - c. Pretentious
 - d. advisory
8. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on:
- a. Medicine
 - b. Astronomy
 - c. Oceanography
 - d. art

Various Passages for Practice

(1)

As I approach my 25th birthday, I'm beginning to realize that my values have changed significantly since I was 18. As an adult, I believe that one must be able to endure life's hardships and learn from one's mistakes. I feel that if I base my current and future decisions on these values, I will achieve self-respect and pride that will ultimately enable me to be a productive member of society.

The most significant influence on my values was my father. He passed away when I was only 19, one week before I completed Army basic training. His guidance and support had given me the initial courage to enlist in the Army, and his words of encouragement and reassurance had given me the strength to complete my military service and resume my education.

When I was 18, my father asked me to sit down with him and discuss what I planned on doing with my life. I will never forget the fear I felt. I was not scared of my father, but of having to start taking responsibility for my life. In that conversation, my father explained to me that a formal education was the most valuable tool I could acquire, and that without it I would struggle through life continuously attempting to make ends meet.

I-Questions:

- 1-Suggest a suitable title for the passage?
- 2-What was the father's view of education? And how far do you agree with him?

3-When does the speaker realize that one must take one's full responsibility in life?

4-How did the father help his son to be responsible?

5-Use the synonym of each underlined word in a meaningful sentence of your own.

6-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-He passed away when I was 19.

b-He died when I was 19.

2: a-I would struggle through life continuously attempting to make ends meet.

b-I would permanently work hard through my life trying to achieve my aims.

II-Choose the right answer from a, b, or c:

1-The speaker in the first paragraph

a-wishes to be a productive member of society

b-has acquired new values at the age of 25, upon which he intends to base his current and future decisions for achieving all his aspirations.

c-believes that one must endure life's hardships and learn from one's mistakes at the age of 25.

2-The speaker learned from his father

a-many values, none of which he mentions right here.

b-many values, of which education is the most significant.

c-many values, most of which have changed as he becomes 25.

3-From the passage one can understand that the speaker

a-joined the army before completing his education.

b-completed his education and then joined the army.

c-neither completed his education nor joined the army.

4-When the speaker was 18, he

a-felt afraid of his father whenever he asked him to sit and talk about what he would do with his life.

b-was not afraid of his father, but of taking responsibility for himself.

c-felt afraid of his father's conversation with him

5-We learn from the text that

a-strong family relations, love, respect and understanding are basic to making up responsible and productive members of society.

b-feeling afraid of the father teaches one to be responsible.

c-difficult circumstances make up strong men.

III-Reduce the text in your own words to the half.

IV-Write a short paragraph on family relations. The following simple, but essential, questions are prepared to help you produce such paragraph. If you can put your answer of these questions into coherent and sequential forms of sentences, you hereby meet the requested end.

1-How many brothers and sisters do you have?

2-Are your parents still alive? What do they do?

3-How do you spend your day?

4-Do your parents help you do any of your duties?

5-Do you help your parents do anything inside and outside the house?

6-How often do you sit together and discuss any of the family affairs or issues?

7-Do you always agree or disagree on the approached settlement of any issue you discuss?

8-What would you like to be?

9-Do your parents help and encourage you to get to your aim?

10-How much do you love and respect one another? And do you think you are an ideal family?

(2)

A nurse at the hospital told Paulo, "I remember another couple. Their baby didn't look like them. The parents had dark skin, but the baby had light skin. The father had very curly hair, but the baby had straight hair." The nurse gave Paulo the couple's address. The next day Selma took her baby to the couple's house. She knocked and a woman opened the door. The woman took one look at Selma's baby and fainted. Selma helped her into the house. There, in the living room, was a nine-month-old baby. Selma knew that the baby was hers. Selma and Paulo's baby was living with Maria and Luiz Souza. The Souzas also had wondered about their baby because she looked so different from them. When Maria Souza saw the baby in Selma's arms, she, too, knew the baby was hers. The hospital made a mistake. Both babies were born at the same hospital on the same day. The hospital gave both babies the number 51. During the next weeks the two families prepared to exchange babies. First, they exchanged information about the babies' habits. Then, they exchanged toys and clothes. Finally, with smiles and tears, they exchanged babies.

I-Questions:

(1)-What is the most suitable title for the story narrated in the passage?

(2)-What was the hospital's mistake? And how did the parents of the newly born child discover it?

(3)-Why did the two families exchange the babies' clothes, toys and information about their habits?

(4)-How far does the story look real? And what can you learn from it?

(5)-Find suitable equivalences for the underlined words and phrases?

(6)-If you were in Paulo's place, what would you do?

(7)-Do you think that the nurses in such hospital do their job well? If not, how can we solve this seemingly common problem?

(8)-Was the babies' exchange based on reasonable procedures? Why?

(9)-Parents of the two babies look tolerant and understanding, don't you think? Give the reasons of your answer?

(10)-Reduce the text in your own words to the third.

(11)-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-Their baby was different from them.

b-Their baby didn't look like them.

2: a- Finally, with smiles and tears, they exchanged babies.

b-Finally, they exchanged babies happily and sadly.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-The nurse in the text

a-made a deliberate mistake by giving two newly born children the same number.

b-was so busy and tired that she couldn't notice giving two children born on the same day the same number.

c- tried to play games with the parents of the two babies.

2-The nurse also

a-seems to be sharp minded as she could realize her mistake after nine months from the babies' birth.

b-was helpful as she could check the date of Paulo's birth in the hospital's archives and realize to have handed the babies to the wrong parents.

c-didn't care about the real identity of any of the two babes, and all she cared about was giving them a number and a date of birth.

3-It took Paulo and his wife about 9 months to realize that the baby they had was not theirs

a-for they never thought that the hospital would do such horrible mistake.

b-for the baby's shape was not clear cut during all that time.

c-realizing that none of the baby's shape or genetics belong to them.

4-The parents of those babies didn't quarrel over the matter of exchanging the babies,

a-they were ordered by the hospital to do so.

b-each couple was sure to have the another's baby, as seems clearly from the outlook of each baby

c-they didn't like to be liable to any lawful penalties.

5-We learn from the text that

a-carelessness leads to committing terrible mistakes.

b-archives setting is vital for the work of any establishment..

c-doing a job perfectly doesn't lead to making any mistakes.

(3)

Factors of production are the human and material resources used in the creation of wealth. Wealth may be described as the goods and services created for the satisfaction of those human wants for which people are willing to pay. We may thus express the basic concept of production as the creation of wealth to satisfy human demands by the price mechanism and the market processes of exchange, by the application of the human factor Labour on natural resources (Land), with the aid of previously created and not yet consumed Capital (e.g. spades, seeds and machinery).

Whilst traditionally Labour, Land, and Capital have been considered the main group of factors of production, it is now accepted that Management should be treated as a separate factor in its own right, since it is the one which causes all the others to be combined in productive activity.

The factor Labour constitutes the exertions of Man, such as services by hand or brain. Its quantity and quality are influenced by such things as the size, age, sex and geographical distribution of the population, the quality of its education and training, habits and customs, etc.

1-Questions:

- 1- What is the passage's focal point?
- 2- There must be an objective behind this passage. What is it?
- 3- To what extent is the writer accurate in his specification of the main factors of any good production?
- 4- How could the writer make his point of view very clear?

5-Many economists think that the factor management is much more important than the factor Land, Labour and Capital in any productive activity. How far do you agree?

6-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-Management should be treated as a separate factor in its own right.

b-Management should be considered separately.

2: a- The factor Labour constitutes the exertions of Man.

b- The factor Labour consists of all Man's efforts.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-The writer of the text

a-is a capitalist

b-is an economist.

c-is neither a capitalist nor an economist, but rather is an ordinary writer.

2-The successful production of any activity

a-requires money and nothing but money.

b-is mainly based on money, land and labour forces.

c-is mainly based on money, land, labour forces, and administration.

3-The last paragraph

a-advises any investor to have a great number of any labourers to easily and quickly produce an activity.

b-recommends that any successful labour should be based on a previous statistical study of the labourers' size, age and sex, which will go up well with the population's geographical distribution, the quality of its education and training, habits and customs.

c-specifies the necessary qualifications of the labourers to produce an activity.

4-It's the writer's idea in the second paragraph

a-that there's no difference to be mentioned between the factors of a productive activity in the past and the present.

b-that apart from other basic factors of production, administration is nowadays given a special attention.

c-that only administration matters most in any productive activity.

III-Write a good paragraph on the importance of work for the development of economy in any society. The following words may be helpful to you:

-unemployment

-job

-money

-time

-use

-energy

-private sector

-general sector

-manager

-workshops

-risks

-challenges

-settlement

-hard currency

-invest

-national income

-welfare

-love

-peace

-meet ends

(4)

The stranger came early in February, one wintry day, through a biting wind and a driving snow, the last snowfall of the year, over the hill, walking from Bramble Hurst Railway Station, and carrying a little black bag in his thickly gloved hand. He was wrapped up from head to foot, and the brim of his soft felt hat hid every inch of his face except the shiny point of his nose; the snow had piled itself against his shoulders and chest. He staggered into the "Coach and Horses" more dead than alive, and threw his bag down. "A fire," he cried, "in the name of human kindness! A room and a fire!" He stamped and shook the snow off from himself in the bar, and followed Mrs. Hall into her guest room to make his bargain. And with that and a couple of sovereigns thrown upon the table, he took his room in the inn.

Mrs. Hall lit the fire and left him there while she went to prepare him a meal with her own hands. A guest to stop at Iping in the winter time was an unheard of piece of luck, and she was determined to show herself worthy of her good fortune. She put on the bacon, told Millie, the maid, to get moving, and carried the cloth, plates, and glasses into the parlor, and began to lay them. Although the fire was burning up brightly, she was surprised to see that her visitor still wore his hat and coat, and stood with his back to her staring out of the window at the falling snow in the yard.

I-Questions:

- 1- How did the stranger feel as he got to an inn?
- 2-What did he request? And how did the inn's owner respond?
- 3-How did he show to be greatly affected by the terrible weather during early February?

4-Why was Mrs. Hall surprised?

5-Why did the stranger prefer to stare out of the window at the falling snow in the yard to warming himself up and having a meal in front of the brightly burning fire he asked for?

6-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-The stranger came early in February, one wintry day, through a biting wind and a driving snow.

b-The stranger came early in February, one wintry day, through a severe wind and snow.

2: a-A guest to stop at Iping in the winter time was a rare occasion.

b-A guest to stop at Iping in the winter time was an unheard of piece of luck.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-The stranger walked from Bramble Hurst Railway Station to Iping,

a-because he didn't have any money to take a taxi.

b-because he couldn't find any taxi in the region.

c-because the severely blowing wind and snow blocked all ways leading to downtown.

2-The writer's embodiment of the wind as 'biting' and the snow as 'driving' in the first paragraph refers the reader's attention to

a-his metaphorical speech about the appallingly bad weather.

b-his deep sense of the stranger's suffering.

c-his deep sense of how fierce and piercing was the last snowfall of the year.

3-Mrs. Hall's hospitality indicates that

a-she's always decent and gallant.

b-she's an intelligent business woman who knows well how to get to any of her objectives in life.

c-she's so cunning that no one can tell what she plans for.

4-Mrs. Hall's regard of a guest's stopping at Iping in the winter time as an unheard of piece of luck may imply

a-that her place was hardly visited during that time of the year.

b-that she hardly believed her eyes to meet a wonderful man like the stranger in her own place.

c-that life began to smile to her for the first time.

5-From the writer's delineation of the place we can infer that

a-it's deadily quiet.

b-it's extremely beautiful.

c-it's entirely horrifying, but looking safe.

6- The text's conclusion may drive some readers to guess that

a- the stranger didn't like Mrs. Hall's place and was thinking of leaving it.

b- the stranger couldn't believe himself to come alive out of that killing weather, and would relax in the place after a while of meditating on it through the window.

c- the stranger was so dangerous and thinking of killing Mrs. Hall.

(5)

The Science of Morality

(An interview with Naguib Mahfouz)

My hopes for the new year emanate from faith in God's infinite bounty, for the dimensions of life affected by human intervention do not offer much scope for optimism. Of course, scientific progress may well open up new horizons for a better life, eliminating starvation and disease, increasing and improving production. Even in a sad year like the one through which we live, God may inspire scientists yet.

What we want from science, of course, is the good of humanity, even though it can bring about just as much evil. If we seek good, however, we must abide by moral paradigms and principles, for only they guarantee the rectitude of scientific progress. History is full of precedents that show us how science can, and does, go terribly wrong. Many of the inventors responsible for the evils of science have attempted to make up for their misdeeds. The example of Alfred Nobel, who invented dynamite, is only too obvious. Why don't they avoid evil inventions in the first place?

Science, as I have said directly and indirectly through my fiction, must be regulated by morality. Yet, as the case of *Awlad Haretna* (Children of Gebalawi) demonstrates, others seem to disagree with me. And I say it again in my old age: 'If it fails to benefit humanity, science must be abandoned. The only way to guarantee that it will help and not harm is to make it subject to moral principles.'

I-Questions:

- 1-What is the main idea in the passage?
- 2-To what extent is the speaker logical?
- 3-Was he conscious of the problem of science in the past? How?
- 4-What is the speaker's attitude to life?
- 5-How can we make the human world live in peace?
- 6-What are the key words in the passage?
- 7-Can we indeed 'abandon' science, as the speaker says in the last paragraph? Give the reasons of your answer.
- 8-How can a writer express his ideas indirectly in fiction?
- 9-If you were in the speaker's place, would you give the same view of science? Why?
- 10-Is fiction less important than science? Explain your answer.
- 11-Give the adjective form of each underlined word in the passage.

III-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-Of course, scientific progress may well open up new horizons for a better life, eliminating starvation and disease, increasing and improving production.

b-Of course, scientific progress may well create new fields for a better life, eliminating starvation and disease, increasing and improving production.

2: a-Even in a sad year like the one through which we live, God may inspire scientists yet.

b-Even in a bad year like the one through which we live, God may inspire scientists yet.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-The speaker in the text believes strongly that

a-only science can develop life and benefit humanity.

b-science is behind the deterioration of the human world.

c-if science is governed by moral principles, it can help people be happy, prosperous and safe.

2-The text implies that science is a double-edged weapon,

a-as it can kill with its two edges.

b-in that it can help and harm humanity at once.

c-as it benefits humanity in two ways: providing people with highly sophisticated technological tools, and making people more prosperous, comfortable and satisfied.

3-It's also implied in the text that countless people

a-paid heavily for the misdeeds of many preceded scientists.

b-are happy with the progress of science despite its evils.

c-are not happy with the terribly wrong going of science, and call for abandoning it.

4-.....must always entice scientists of the world to go terribly wrong.

a-Money and fame

b-Feeling hungry for approaching unprecedented scientific discoveries

c-Money, power and fame

5-The speaker's hopes for the new year, emanating from his faith in God's infinite bounty,

a-offer much scope for optimism.

b-do not make him hold a strong feeling of optimism.

c-offer just pessimism.

6-Since most scientists are doubted to abide by moral paradigms and principles,

a- the rectitude of scientific progress cannot be guaranteed.

b-the rectitude of scientific progress will surely be guaranteed.

c-everybody will guarantee the rectitude of scientific progress.

(6)

There was a certain island in the sea, on which there lived only an old man, whose name was Prospero, and his daughter Miranda, a very beautiful young lady. They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several parts, one of which Prospero called his study. There he kept his books, which chiefly treated of magic; and the knowledge of this art he found very useful to him. For being thrown by a strange chance upon this island, which had been enchanted by a witch called Sycorax, Prospero, by the power of his art, set free many good spirits that Sycorax had shut up in the bodies of large trees, because they had refused to do her wicked commands. These gentle spirits were ever obedient to the will of Prospero. Of these Ariel was the chief.

The lively little spirit Ariel had no evil in his nature, except that he took rather too much pleasure in troubling an ugly monster called Caliban, whom he hated because he was the son of his old enemy Sycorax. Prospero had found this Caliban in the woods, a strange twisted thing far less like a man than an ape. He took him home to his cave, and taught him to speak; and Prospero would have been very kind to him, but the bad nature which Caliban had from his mother Sycorax would not let him learn anything good or useful. Therefore he was employed like a slave, to fetch wood, and do the most laborious tasks; and Ariel had the duty of forcing him to these services.

I-Questions:

1-What was Prospero doing on an uninhabited island in the sea? And how did he go there?

2-Did his daughter 'Miranda' share him doing same thing?

3-Which part of the island did they take to live in?

4-How did the witch 'Sycorax' deal with these new inhabitants on her own island?

5-What was the evil side of Ariel's good nature?

6-Why couldn't Caliban, Sycorax's son, learn anything good or useful from Prospero, known to be a very kind and gentle magician?

7- What are the key words in the passage?

8-What was the difference between the spirit 'Ariel' and his master 'Prospero' ?

9-Pick up the synonyms of these words from the text:

appointed - rejected – locked – abhorred – odd

10-Get five general nouns out of the text and then use each one in a meaningful sentence of your own.

11-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-Prospero, by the power of his art, set free many good spirits that Sycorax had shut up in the bodies of large trees.

b-Using the power of his art, Prospero set free many good spirits that Sycorax had shut up inside large trees.

2: a-Prospero had found this Caliban in the woods, a strange rolled up thing looking more like an ape than a man.

b-Prospero had found this Caliban in the woods, a strange twisted thing far less like a man than an ape.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-The writer of the text may indirectly draw the reader's attention

a-to the necessity of shunning magic and all magicians.

b-to the fact that those who use magic for good purposes do not harm their fellows.

c-to the fact that evil-natured people, whether they are magicians or not, can never turn into good ones.

2-The invaluable lesson we learn from the text is that

a-the old and everlasting conflict of the good and the evil always terminates with the dominance of the good, even though the evil can cause the good much damage before perishing.

b-learning the art of magic helps one have the supreme hand over nature.

c-we should abide by moral principles to overcome any problems or challenges we're presented to.

3-It's hardly believable to read that Prospero found himself and his daughter thrown by a strange chance upon an island enchanted by a witch, but it's most likely that

a-he intentionally went there to try his knowledge of the art of magic in a place enchanted by witches.

b-the story writer threw him upon that island to watch what he would do, as an artful magician, in a world enchanted by witches, with a view to showing that magic is not superstitious, as many people see, but rather realistic. This

story hereby reminds us of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *Hamlet*.

c-he knew about the story of the witch Sycorax, he went there by himself to challenge her.

4-The writer's description of Caliban as "far less like a man than an ape" means.

a-That Sycorax's son looked more like an ape than a man.

b-That Sycorax's son had common things with animals and beings.

c- That Sycorax's son looked more like a man than an ape.

5-Prospero preferred to stay in a cave of rocks to any other part on the island, because,

a-he was at first afraid of the dangerous witch.

b-it was the only place having a room that he could use for the study of magic.

c-it looked like a large house of several parts, which could he use for many purposes, and where he and his daughter could live in peace and safety from wild and bad weather.

6-The word 'laborious' at the end of the text can be an alternative for

a- 'arduous,' 'industrious,' 'difficult,' or 'hard-working.'

b-just 'tiresome.'

c-'productive.'

7-The story seems to give credit to superstition, otherwise the writer won't

a-let Sycorax shut up Prospero's free good spirits in the bodies of large trees, which may be too hard to believe.

b-let Prospero employ Caliban like a slave, to fetch wood, and do the most laborious tasks.

c-make Sycorax have an ape-like son.

(7)

The radio transmission suddenly stopped, and then the newscaster seriously announced: "This is the voice of Cairo..." Afterwards, the tumultuous military music, prior to any important news, national or otherwise, came up. He became excited and strained. His quivering fingers were unable to light the cigarette. He waited attentively. A few long minutes passed, then a loud voice announced: "Gentlemen, here is the news: he arrives at Cairo airport this noon... he will be met by... the public should..." He hit his palm against the radio to shut it up. He laughed at the gullibility of his thinking that the news had to do with him and the comrades, though if they wanted them, they would take them by force, without any announcement. He had been getting premonitions for a week now; he refused to talk about anything or open a window except for ventilation. He was scared of anyone knocking on the door and asking for something, the postman, the bailiff; he was scared of the newscast and the strange walls, which had ears. Since the days passed without any unwelcome visitors, he made sure that the Presidentially-decreed general amnesty was not invalidated by any other Mamlukes' orders that would spoil his enjoyment of the freedom of which he had been deprived for ten long years. He regained his self-confidence, opened all the windows, and bantered with his uncle's guests, who were giving him a hand in packing the baskets and bags and bargaining with him over what was left of the old furniture and the flat itself. Combing his curly hair, he asked: "Is there anything I can do for you, Uncle?"

"No, you go on and have fun, and meet me at the railway station."

I-Questions:

1-What is the method of narration followed in the above story?

2-Why did the character referred to in the story think to be gullible?

3-What did make him feel afraid, although he shut himself up in his own flat?

4-How long did he stay in jail?

5-When did he become self-confident?

6-What was he doing before leaving the flat ?

7- Where did he and his uncle agree to meet?

8-There was still some good time before going to meet his uncle. How was he going to spend it?

9-Underline the equivalents of these words in the text:

uproarious - naivety – declaration – trembling – forgiveness
- undesired - aerification

10-Use the adjective form of each of the following words in a meaningful sentence of your own: if a word has two forms, but with different senses, you may indicate this in two different sentences:

transmission - president – ventilation – scare - confidence -
enjoyment - spoil - think - except

11-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-he was scared of the newscast and the strange walls, which had ears.

b-he was scared of the newscast and the overhearing neighbors.

2: a-I would struggle through life continuously attempting to make ends meet.

b-I would permanently work hard through my life trying to achieve my aims.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-Although nothing is mentioned in the text about the past of the character around whom the story revolves, there are some clues in the text which can help us understand that

a-he's shut himself up in his own flat for ten years, and now he decides to move out.

b-he's been deprived of freedom for ten years, and now he's going to enjoy it.

c-he's been detained with some charge, which we read nothing about, for ten years; and now he's cleared out and is afraid to be arrested again, so he decides to leave his flat and the whole town for good.

2-The concerned character is shown to be scared most of the time, which may make us wonder about the reason. This is perhaps because he

a-was intimidated and tortured to a degree which made him feel afraid of returning to prison, and, much more important, was deprived of freedom during these long years.

b-was greatly influenced by the premonitions he experienced for a week.

c-was deprived of freedom for ten years, and didn't like to suffer it any more.

3-Though no details are given in the text about that character's destination, one thinks that

a-he was going to have some fun before moving to another place in the same town.

b-he was going to have fun and say goodbye to the town, and then meet his uncle at the railway station to go back home together.

c-he was going to have fun in the town so as to forget about what had happened to him, and would rejoin his comrades and let his uncle go back home all alone.

4-This character's embodiment causes us

a-to laugh at his unbelievable gullibility.

b-to sympathize with him, for we indeed appreciate the degree of his torture in prison and deprivation of freedom for a long time.

c- to regard him as so foolish and coward

5-From this character's horrible experience, one may learn

a-to avoid making anything wrong that leads him/her to prison.

b-to always do the right thing, even if this opposes any despotic rules or systems and makes one liable to any kind of punishment, otherwise nothing would change .

c-to be self-concerned and let come what to come.

6-It's written in the beginning of the text that "...the news had to do with him and the comrades....," which means that

a- the news touches him and his playmates.

b-the news has got nothing to do with him or his friends.

c-was thought to be touching him and his companions.

7-The word 'bantered' at the end of the text can be an alternative for

a- 'played with teasing remarks.'

b-'jested, joked, ridiculed or mocked with playful, teasing remarks.'

c-'teased with guffawing.'

(8)

Everybody appreciates beauty because it is very important for our lives. This does not mean that the standards of beauty are universal. Our looks to nature and objects are indeed different; what I see as beautiful may look ugly to someone else. It is therefore unsurprising to find some Western and Eastern standards of beauty. Of course, the artists have played a major role in attracting our attention to many beautiful things in nature which they imitate, directly or indirectly, in various forms of art.

I-Questions:

1-Why is beauty appreciated by all people?

2-Are the standards of beauty universal? Why?

3-How can beauty standards be classified?

4-How did, and do, the artists play an invaluable role in highlighting beauty in our life?

5-How can you prove that despite the conciseness of the text, it tells much about the subject of beauty?

6- Determine the equivalents of these words in the text:

prize - deviously – straightforwardly – certainly – awful -
measurements - general - principal - drawing – copy

7-Use the adverb form of each of the following words in a meaningful sentence of your own: if a word has two forms but with different senses, you may indicate this in two different sentences:

unsurprising - important – universal – beauty - object -
confidence - nature - appreciation - attention - attracting

8-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-Everybody appreciates beauty because it is very important for our lives.

b-Everybody knows what beauty means because it is very important for our lives.

2: a-Of course, the artists have participated much in attracting our attention to many beautiful things in nature which they imitate, directly or indirectly, in various forms of art.

b-Of course, the artists have played a major role in attracting our attention to many beautiful things in nature which they imitate, directly or indirectly, in various forms of art.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-Although the text is written most concisely,

a-it gets us well acquainted with many ideas and concepts of the subject of beauty.

b-it refers to the importance of beauty, its standards and representation in art.

c-it enlightens us with everything about beauty

2-The reference to the role the artists play in referring our attention to the sides of beauty in nature may imply that

a-art and the artists have got nothing to do with beauty, nature or life in general.

b-art and artists are very important for our life as they embody us, on all levels, and the sides of beauty in nature through various forms.

c-only arts and artists who can appreciate beauty in our nature.

3-It's also implied in the text that

a-the artists are no more than their being ordinary people who express their impressions on certain beautiful objects of nature in different forms of art.

b-the artists are talented and qualified people who can do what ordinary ones can't in terms of representing life at large for the purpose of benefiting humanity, and most likely for fame and money.

c-apart from attracting our attention to many beautiful things in nature which they imitate, directly or indirectly, in various forms of art, the artists are primarily concerned with earning much money.

4-The writer's use of the phrase "in various forms of art," means

a-representing certain beautiful objects of nature in different shapes.

b-that there are many forms of beauty in our nature, which the artists dump as they are in a definite art.

c-that there are various forms of art such as: painting, music, sculpture, literature, etc., which the artists make function variably in mirroring our life for achieving certain purposes.

5-It's indicated in the text that the writer's vision of art is

a-subjective.

b-objective.

c-both subjective and objective.

(9)

Ancient Egypt was so great that it attracted the attention and admiration of the whole world. The greatness of its civilization is still a secret. The world architects and archeologists have failed to completely understand how the pharaohs could build such fabulous buildings as the high temples and pyramids. Despite the technological progress in the modern world, we cannot do what the pharaohs could in terms of architecture, engineering and many other fields.

I-Questions:

1-Why did ancient Egypt attract the attention and admiration of the whole world?

2-How can you prove that the world architects and archeologists could not clear all misty sides and constituents of the ancient civilization?

3-Did the modern technology help us go in an equal rank with the pharaohs? How and why?

4-Suggest a suitable title for the text?

5-Underline the equivalents of these words and phrases in the text:

astonishing - cultural and intellectual refinement – entirely –
in relation to – to fall short of success - advancement -
esteem

6-Use the adjective form of each of the following words in meaningful sentence of your own: if a word has two forms but with different senses, you may indicate this in two different sentences:

pharaoh - pyramid – archeologist – admiration - architecture
- progress - understand – completely

7-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-The world architects and archeologists have failed to completely understand how the pharaohs could build such very great buildings as the high temples and pyramids.

b-The world architects and archeologists have failed to completely understand how the pharaohs could build such fabulous buildings as the high temples and pyramids.

2: a-The greatness of its civilization is still a secret.

b-The greatness of its civilization is not explored yet.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-The text focuses mainly on

b-some of the real reasons of the greatness of ancient Egyptians, which attract the attention and admiration of the whole world.

c-the failure of the modern technological progress to do what the pharaohs could in terms of architecture, engineering and many other fields.

2-The word 'fabulous' is used in the text to mean

a-monstrous.

b-gorgeous.

c-unbelievable.

3- could the modern technological progress help us do what the pharaohs could in terms of architecture, engineering and many other fields, could it explore the secret of the pharaonic civilization.

a-Both.....and.

b-Not only.....but also.

c-Neither.....nor.

4-If we go far beyond the text, we may infer that

a-the pharaohs are ordinary people who had built a peerless civilization which no one, even the modern technologists, can absorb fully or do the same.

b-the pharaohs were supernatural creatures.

c-the pharaohs were ordinary people who made devils build them such fabulous buildings as the high temples and pyramids

5-What's mentioned in this very brief text about ancient Egyptians makes us, as Egyptians, feel

a-shy.

b-proud.

c-proud for being the sons of those great people, and shy for failing to make good uses of the civilization of, and remaining so far behind, our great grandfathers.

6-As the sons of the great pharaohs, we have to

a-try to build new, but the same, high temples and pyramids
so as to make our civilization everlasting.

b-sell all treasures and buildings of the pharaohs to develop
our national economy.

c-do our best to preserve our ancient civilization by maintaining
all architectural buildings, and keep anyone from trying to
steal or disfigure an item of it.

(10)

The felucca was rocking on the Nile's surface with no shade. The western bank, with its sands diffusing a hot air, withdrew and sank in the falling darkness. The croaks of frogs, hiding in the esparto grasses on the shore, came faintly and then were gradually hushed by the successive, violent strikes of the oar. The felucca could move away from the torrential current heading toward the North. Two ghost-like persons, facing each other, showed up on the Nile's surface. It was Farida sitting on the felucca's bow and her father in the middle. His torso moved back and forth with the push of his hands to the oar.

The Nile's shores brimmed with the swarthy and torrential water of the flood. Along with the oars' strikes, Farida and her father could hear the whirls ululating near the trunks of the date-palms, which stood up in the water, with branches bending downward in a depressing silence and abject darkness, looking like giant ghosts. The dense darkness and dead silence of the night threw their blanket of distress upon Abd Al-Rahman and Farida, as well as the date-palms and houses of the villages and districts, which crowded together on both sides of the Nile. The dark, serpentine hills on the eastern bank looked huger at night and extended out like giant, open hands trying to embrace all objects standing before them.

Farida was suddenly shocked by a large fish that splashed in the water as it leapt up and down. She kept looking around. She saw nothing but the dimly brightening stars in the sky, and the darkness blanketing the Nile. As she returned to fix her eyes on her father's movements, she felt her heart pulled toward him, but with the fear which overwhelmed her since the moment he took her away from her mother into the felucca.

Darkness and the smell of the water splashing on her face from the strikes of the oar failed to stop her from thinking of her

lonely mother. The felucca was running deeper on the Nile. She pondered the small, vanishing tranquility and security which helped her to withstand the violent storms of fear within her heart.

Now, she was beside him... all alone. The dark night, the Nile, the dead silence - all evoked inside her the waves of horror which drew her into a furious whirl; she clasped her stomach from the piercing pain, while her eyes forcibly continued looking for him in the dark to find his image rowing silently and persistently.

1-Questions:

- 1-Who were on the felucca on the Nile?
- 2-What were they doing on the felucca?
- 3-Where were they going?
- 4-When did the felucca start to move?
- 5-How did the weather and the place look at the moment of their start to move?
- 6-If you were living the same moment Farida did in the second paragraph, what would you feel? And why?
- 7- How did the writer succeed to visualize the setting around Farida and her father?
- 8-What did suddenly shock Farida?
- 9-What did she see while started to look around?
- 10-How did she feel as returned to fix her eyes on her father's movements?
- 11-What did fail to stop her from thinking of her lonely mother?

12-What did she think would help her withstand the violent storms of fear within her heart?

13-Why did Farida feel drawn into a furious whirl?

14-How did she react? And how was her father?

15-After reading the text carefully, try to write a synonym or more of each of the following words from the text:

rocking - diffusing - torrential - torso - bow - swarthy -
giant - serpentine - depress - ululating - dimly -
blanketing - overwhelmed - pondered - vanishing -
tranquility - evoked - furious - persistently - dense

16-Use the verb form of each of the following words in a meaningful sentence of your own; as a verb word can convey different senses, you may indicate this in two different examples of each one

successive - darkness - ululating - tranquility - silence -
horror - security - persistently - facing - heading -
brightening - deeper - waves

17-Which of these two expressions is more aesthetic?

1: a-Two strange persons, facing each other, showed up on the Nile's surface.

b-Two ghost-like persons, facing each other, showed up on the Nile's surface.

2: a-The dense darkness and dead silence of the night threw their blanket of distress upon Abd Al-Rahman and Farida.

b-The dense darkness and dead silence of the night distressed Abd Al-Rahman and Farida.

3: a-The dark, windy hills on the eastern bank looked huger at night and extended out extremely.

b-The dark, serpentine hills on the eastern bank looked huger at night and extended out like giant, open hands trying to embrace all objects standing before them.

4: a-The dark night, the Nile, the dead silence - all evoked inside her the waves of horror which drew her into a furious whirl; she clasped her stomach from the piercing pain, while her eyes forcibly continued looking for him in the dark to find his image rowing silently and persistently.

b-The dark night, the Nile, the dead silence - all horrified and dizzied her; she clasped her stomach from the severe pain, while her eyes forcibly continued looking for him in the dark to find his image rowing silently and persistently.

II-Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, or c:

1-Although nothing is mentioned in this narrative text about the destination of the two characters moving on a felucca on the Nile, we can understand from reading "....." that they were moving towards the South.

a-The felucca could move away from the torrential current heading toward the North

b-The felucca was rocking on the Nile's surface with no shade

c- The felucca was running deeper on the Nile

2-The writer is concerned much with dramatizing the story he tells by

a-making Abd Al-Rahman silent from beginning to end.

b-showing Farida to be afraid since the moment the father took her away from her mother into the felucca till the end..

c-depicting the atmosphere around the felucca as so horrible (e.g. abject darkness of the two banks of the Nile, water and night; dead silence of the whole place; sudden splashes of the water on Farida's face from the oars' strikes; the torrential flood; giant ghosts-like date palms; serpentine, huge hills on the eastern bank that seemed like giant open hands extended to embrace any object before them; the unknown destiny of Farida; the fearful image of the father, etc.) .

3-The writer seems to have succeeded to make us imagine the whole story by

a-busing an ordinary, simple language that directly says what the writer tried to say.

b-using familiar types of characters and landscapes.

c-using a language rich with many interesting figures of speech, which certainly play a great role in portraying the characters and the place, and in dramatizing the situation wherein the girl and the father live.

4-It indeed sounds strange to see a father saying no word to his daughter throughout a long Nile cruise at night, but this could be

a-because he temporarily felt so angry at her.

b-because she probably did something so horrible that made him hate her, himself and the whole world.

c-because he was so busy with rowing the felucca that he didn't have or effort to talk with anyone.

5-Since Farida said no word of objection to her father's orders, this indicated that

a-she was an ideally obedient daughter.

b-she, like any tribal girl, always respected and obeyed her father.

c-she admitted her making a terrible mistake and surrendered to any kind of punishment her father would determine .

6-From the writer's depiction of the setting, we can see that he

a- was quite aware of what he was doing in the story.

b-had a deep sense of the place.

c-was most likely born and lived in that place, of which he knew every inch and minor object .

7-Taken collectively, the story can be regarded as

a- very interesting.

b-entirely mysterious.

c-simple but horrifying and depress

Part Two

Grammar Exercises

UNIT ONE**▪ Choose the correct word or phrase:**

1. He is twenty years than yours.

- a. old
- b. older
- c. oldest
- d. the oldest

2. I don't earn money, as I'd like.

- a. as many
- b. as much
- c. so most
- d. so many

3. I feel great improvement. I'm better than last year.

- a. a bit
- b. a little
- c. lot
- d. much

4. You should know that everyone in this office busily planning the dance for a week.

- a. is
- b. has been
- c. have been
- d. are

5. Ellen's grades have been really bad, but this semester, Jack's were undoubtedly

- a. more bad
- b. badder
- c. worse
- d. so worse

6. I can't find my wallet. it at home.

- a. I must leave
- b. Might I have left
- c. Maybe I leave
- d. I might have left

7. All the students went to the magic show, which we all thought was really, yesterday.

- a. amusingly
- b. amuse
- c. amusing
- d. amused

8. We were angry about the situation and insisted by the president.

- a. to see
- b. on being seen
- c. on seeing
- d. to be seen

9. "I'm always willing to help you. Just tell me what me to do."

- a. want
- b. you do want
- c. do you want
- d. you want

10. It is strange that for the past few days we haven't heard news about that accident.

- a. many
- b. a lot
- c. much
- d. much of

11. Communication has always been important. Ancient were simple.

- a. message systems
- b. messages systems
- c. message-systems
- d. messages-systems

12. The report concluded that man, woman, and child in the US should wear a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.

- a. all
- b. each of
- c. no

d. every

13. In spite of the rain, some people in the village are planning to climb the mountain to rescue the injured people, but are staying home.

a. most of people

b. many of a number

c. many of them

d. a piece of wood

14. I need to finish a bench, and I'll go and look in a garage.

a. one more wood

b. much woods

c. many woods

d. a piece of wood

15. Fifty years ago, we needed than we do today.

a. less mathematic

b. less mathematics

c. fewer mathematics

d. fewer mathematic

16. All the food in the refrigerator eaten, and it is empty now.

a. is been

- b. has been
- c. have been
- d. had been

17. Economics nearly as interesting to me as literature.

- a. doesn't
- b. haven't
- b. isn't
- d. aren't

18. There is some disagreement between my parents and about which job I should take.

- a. I
- b. we
- c. me
- d. us

19. A basket of apples, oranges, and bananas sent to my husband by his grandparents last Christmas.

- a. has been
- b. have been
- c. was
- d. were

20. That the committee members could not agree with each other about solving that problem caused a serious problem.

- a. their
- b. was
- c. has
- d. have

21. Every state in the United States makes own laws about education, marriage, divorce, and so on.

- a. their
- b. his/her
- c. its
- d. his

22. My husband and I went to Montreal last May and greedily many lobsters because they were very cheap.

- a. eat
- b. ate
- c. have eaten
- d. had eaten

23. Mary and Tom lived in San Francisco, but they to Detroit.

- a. will just move

b. are just moved

c. have just moved

d. had just moved

24. I was very sick, but I've been feeling better since I the doctor.

a. have visited

b. visit

c. had visited

d. visited

25. I for Quick Business Company for ten years in May.

a. will have worked

b. was working

c. will work

d. has worked

26. a lot before you took the exam which many people failed?

a. Have you studied

b. Will you have studied

c. Had you studied

d. Do you study

27. I eagerly to go to Yellowstone, but my wife got sick three days before the departure.

a. have been planning

- b. had been planning
- c. have planned
- d. was planned

28. Those two pictures hanging on the gallery wall in France, and they are very well known.

- a. were painted
- b. were paint
- c. painted
- d. were painting

29. Since I did not feel good, I wanted very much the doctor, but it was not possible.

- a. to see
- b. to be seen
- c. seeing
- d. being seen

30. The former newspaper boy to a new neighborhood to work.

- a. has sent
- b. was send
- c. was sent
- d. sent

31. Nancy's dress is really beautiful. I hear that it especially for her by a French designer.

- a. made

- b. has made
- c. is made
- d. was made

32. This soup is very hot, but I always think the
better.

- a. hotter the
- b. hottest
- c. hotter
- d. hot the

33. Do you know that ice cream has about
calories as three glasses of milk?

- a. so many
- b. so much
- c. as many
- d. as much

34. I'm planning to go fishing this weekend, but I
have so much work to do that I stay home.

- a. may have
- b. will
- c. should
- d. can

35. "Do you like to play Ping-Pong?" "I , but
now I prefer tennis, because it is better exercise."

- a. used to do

- b. used to playing
- c. used playing
- d. used to

36. “Which do you prefer the blue dress or the red dress?”
“The blue dress is”

- a. definitely better
- b. better definitely
- c. definite better
- d. better definite

37. “Were you pleased with Mary’s typing?” “Yes, the
job was”

- a. surprising good
- b. surprisingly good
- c. surprising well
- d. surprisingly well

38. “What a nice fireplace you have.” “I like my house
really during the winter.”

- a. warmly and comfortably
- b. warmly and comfortable.
- c. warm and comfortably
- d. warm and comfortable.

39. Many advertisements claim that new contact lenses
made of soft plastic are, and easy to use.

- a. safe, comfortable

- b. safety, comfortably
- c. safely, comfortably
- d. unsafe, comfortably

40. That film entitled “Workers” deals with workers in China.

- a. document
- b. documentary
- c. documented
- d. documenting

41. students enrolled this year than last year at New York University.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. Less than | b. Less of the |
| c. A few of | d. A few more |

42. I can’t eat out tonight, because I have to do.

- a. too many homework
- b. much too much homework
- c. too much homework
- d. much too many homework

43. I imagine that there is of money left to share.

- a. a small number
- b. a little number
- c. a small amount

d. a few amount

44. Did you say that you there only three days ago?

a. went

b. had being

c. have been

d. had went

45. “Are we about to have dinner, Mom?” “Yes, it in the dinner room.”

a. serves

b. is serving

c. is being served

d. was served

46. that medical insurance is extremely high.

a. It feels

b. we are felt

c. We feel that it is

d. It is felt

47. “I couldn’t go to class yesterday, because my car broke down” “You mine I wasn’t using it”

a. could borrow

b. may borrow

c. could have borrowed

d. may have borrowed

48. “Did you go to the shopping mall to see a movie last night?” “Yes, but I home, because I had a little fever.”

- a. would rather stay
- b. would rather stayed
- c. would stay
- d. would rather have stayed

49. Rhonda to finish her homework tomorrow morning because the deadline is tomorrow noon.

- a. have
- b. must
- c. need
- d. is going

50. You two have to finish that work

- a. themselves
- b. yourselves
- c. yourself
- d. himself

51. My boss is old as Mr. Miller.

- a. as
- b. different
- c. the same
- d. not

52. This type of machine in 1950.

- a. invented
- b. has been invented
- c. had invented
- d. was invented

53. my friends like to sing.

- a. The most
- b. Most
- c. The most of
- d. most of

54. Our president has many problems that he doesn't know what to do.

- a. very
- b. such
- b. so
- c. such a

55. Mr. Tomlinson is a lawyer, ?

- a. is he
- b. is it
- c. isn't he
- d. isn't it

UNIT TWO

• **Choose the appropriate answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1. Integra, an artificial skin used to treat severe burns, is replaced with a thin graft of the patient's own skin have regenerated.
 - a. the inner dermal cells
 - b. giving the inner dermal cells'
 - c. as soon as the inner dermal cells
 - d. with the inner dermal cells'
2. Windansea Beach is the place where many of surfing's pioneers honed their skills before the big waves of Hawaii.
 - a. conquered
 - b. conquering
 - c. were conquering
 - d. conquer
3. Government economic analysts are concerned about to the economy if prices were to rise so quickly that they devalue the money supply.
 - a. is what happens
 - b. that it could happen
 - c. what could happen
 - d. could it happen
4. Were too rapidly between low and high altitudes, they would experience altitude sickness because the body must work harder to breathe at higher altitudes.
 - a. with tourists traveling
 - b. tourists to travel
 - c. too tourist like
 - d. for traveling

5. A tsunami in the open ocean travels much faster than closer to shore.
- does
 - does one
 - does travel
 - travels
6. In 1994, the spacecraft {Clementine} orbited the moon and discovered that at the cold dark corners of the moon
- the might of water
 - water might be
 - might be water
 - water might
7. Sperm whales among the largest whales and are the species immortalized in Herman Melville's classic book {Moby Dick}.
- which are
 - in
 - are
 - they are
8. plays only a few low tones, but it can be used to accompany other instruments or voices.
- The primitive bagpipe
 - The bagpipe is primitive
 - Because of the primitive bagpipe
 - The primitive bagpipe's
9. Cinderella, from ninth-century China, featured a noiseless slipper of gold.
- was a fairy tale
 - a fairy tale was
 - a fairy tale
 - it was a fairy tale
10. Children need to be aware of driving safety, old enough to drive or not.

- a. they are
 - b. to their
 - c. whether they are
 - d. their not
11. of American high school students successfully pass math courses in elementary calculus.
- a. The percent is less than two
 - b. At less than two percent
 - c. Less than two percent
 - d. With a percent of less than two
12. The Australian boomerang, curved and flat, to the thrower.
- a. the return
 - b. and returned
 - c. returnable
 - d. returns
13. A fir tree growing in nature rather like a pyramid.
- a. a tendency to be shaped
 - b. the shape tends to be
 - c. tends to be shaped
 - d. a tendency of the shape
14. The beaver, which it uses to propel itself through the water like a paddle.
- a. with a thick, flat tail
 - b. it has a thick flat tail
 - c. whose tail is thick and flat
 - d. has a thick, flat tail
15. Seabirds lay elongated eggs, less likely to be blown out of rocky nests.
- a. are

- b. which are
- c. they are
- d. therefore, they are

16. Geologists know commonly found enveloped in igneous rock.

- a. that uranium
- b. that uranium is
- c. uranium
- d. is that uranium

17. On American rails in 1913 more than 10,000 Pullman sleepers, which gave rest to 100,000 passengers a night in the world's biggest hotel chain.

- a. were
- b. train cars were
- c. the train cars
- d. being

18. Benny Goodman, who made swing music popular, along with his band after performing at the Palomar Ballroom in Los Angeles in 1935.

- a. to become an overnight success
- b. becoming an overnight success
- c. in becoming an overnight success
- d. became an overnight success

19. In the preparation of pie crusts, biscuits, or scones, are beaten with the fat until the dough is crumbly, at which time the liquids are added.

- a. the ingredients are dry
- b. the dry ingredients
- c. to dry the ingredients
- d. drying the ingredients

20. A skier making telemark turns to be genuflecting down the mountain.
- that appear
 - appears
 - in the appearance
 - appear
21. Superconductivity will revolutionize the way that energy is used for the next millennium, and the first truly superconductive substance will be remembered as a technological hero.
- what the discovery of
 - the discovery of
 - whose discovery of
 - whoever discovers
22. Should California cuisine, you would find an eclectic mix of Asian, European, Latin American, and other influences.
- try
 - you try
 - trying
 - you tried
23. of the moon was drawn in 1650 by the astronomer Riccioli.
- The map was the first
 - He was mapping
 - The first map
 - Is the first map

24. The brain accounts for about two percent of body weight, but about twenty percent of the oxygen that is breathed.
- the use of
 - using
 - used to be
 - it uses
25. Some rodents have biological clocks that tell them to move around at night when them.
- can predators not easily find
 - to find predators
 - predators cannot easily find
 - with predators
26. cud just like a cow, the long-necked African giraffe survives by stretching its neck to pluck leaves off tall trees.
- It chews
 - Chewing
 - The chew of
 - They chew
27. a stiffener in corsets of seventeenth-century women, was not really bone but gristle from the mouth of a whale.
- Whalebone was
 - With whalebone,
 - Whalebone,
 - For whalebone to be
28. Rapidly spinning black holes and neutron stars make the space around them swirl like water a drain.
- running down
 - which are running down

- c. ran down
- d. to run down

29..... well camouflaged in the dappled shade of a high tree branch that it perches on while it waits silently for prey below.

- a. The jaguar is
- b. Why the jaguar
- c. The jaguar
- d. The jaguar that is

30..... was legal to use the American flag in political advertising before the turn of the century, presidential candidates at that time decorated flags with all sorts of slogans and artwork.

- a. It
- b. Since it
- c. Due to
- d. Because

31.What is known as an "open cluster" of anywhere between a few dozen and a few thousand stars.

- a. consisting
- b. that consists
- c. it consists
- d. may consist

32.The second largest number of votes received during the first U.S. presidential election, who became vice president under George Washington.

- a. for John Adams
- b. went to John Adams
- c. by John Adams
- d. was John Adams

33. On the surface of the sun magnetic spots that pump a continuous flow of heat and energy from the interior up to the surface.
- the
 - are
 - places are
 - in the
34. {Volunteer Vacations}, published by Chicago Review Press, lists opportunities for volunteers to travel and work, to teach, help maintain parks, assist in archeological digs, or even decorate a Rose Parade float.
- whether they want
 - they want
 - their wants
 - want them
35. Studies have shown that the elderly who are pet owners have lower blood pressure than who live without pets.
- for the elderly to do
 - elderly
 - do the elderly
 - to the elderly
36. If space suits, astronauts have problems with radiation and extreme temperatures.
- to not wear
 - do not wear
 - no wearing
 - not wearing
37. Despite its small size and slow gait, the wolverine is an effective predator, for what it lacks in speed and size in strength and endurance.
- its make-up
 - making it up

- d. a shoe is made for athletes
43. Outdoor climbers have to lug equipment into the wilderness and hook it up before to scale the rock.
- finally beginning
 - begin the final
 - the final beginning
 - finally begun
44. Biologists what happens to healthy plant and animal life when a river becomes choked with nitrogen and phosphorus.
- who are concerned about
 - are concerned about
 - the concern about it
 - they are concerned about
45. Using Robot Super Achilles, a diverless submersible, can photograph shipwrecks up to 2,000 feet deep, and they can also deploy parachutes to bring artifacts up to the surface.
- for archeologists to be underwater
 - underwater archeologists
 - archeologists are underwater
 - with archeologists underwater
46. According to documented research, each other and are willing to help each other, the crime rate is lower.
- trusting neighbors
 - wherever neighbors trust
 - the trust of neighbors for
 - neighborhood trust
47. Elliptical galaxies are more oval and compact than
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| a. with spiral galaxies | b. are spiral |
| c. are spiral galaxies | d. to spiral |

- 48..... the developer of the modern safety mechanisms in elevators, allowed himself to be sent up in an elevator and to have the cable cut to demonstrate the effectiveness of his emergency braking system.
- a. Elisha Otis was b. It was Elisha Otis who was
 c. Elisha Otis, who was d. Elisha Otis, whose
49. One of the most important ways in which the body to produce energy.
- a. uses food
 b. uses food is
 c. the use of food is
 d. is the use of food
50. Articulatory phonetics involves the study of are produced, described, and classified according to their properties.
- a. phones
 b. how phones
 c. how phones which
 d. how phones that
51. Of the 80 million aspirin tablets taken daily by Americans, somewhere between 30 and 50 percent as preventive medicine for cardiac diseases.
- a. are taken
 b. to take
 c. they are taken
 d. taken
52. Neither nor can sport sailors get an accurate reading on compasses near Split Rock because of the iron ore in Lake Superior.
- a. merchant sailors can
 b. merchant sailors

- c. merchant sailors do
 - d. can merchant sailors
53. When studying serology, medical students about the properties of blood.
- a. to learn
 - b. learn
 - c. learning
 - d. with learning
54. The 3,750,000 people living in the country of the Ivory Coast a small country, with only 124,500 square miles of area on the west coast of Africa.
- a. they inhabit
 - b. actually
 - c. to inhabit
 - d. inhabit
55. Because of El Niño, high winds, heavy surf, and possible flooding for the winter of 1997-1998 in Southern California.
- a. to be predicted
 - b. all predictions
 - c. were all predicted
 - d. predicting
56. in water and on land, so they are generally considered to be accurate indicators of environmental health.
- a. Frogs living
 - b. Because frogs live
 - c. The life of frogs
 - d. Frogs live
57., the 38th president of the United States, became president in 1974 following the resignation of Richard Nixon.
- a. Because Gerald Ford
 - b. Gerald Ford was
 - c. Gerald Ford

- d. When Gerald Ford
58. Even though fairly accurate weather models have been developed, enough to use for weather forecasting.
- a. because they are not yet reliable b. yet without reliability
c. they are not yet reliable d. still not reliable
59. Images that gases at the center of the Milky Way Galaxy rotate at thousands of miles per hour, indicating a powerful gravitational force.
- a. from space have revealed
b. revelation from space
c. they have revealed from space
d. from space that revealed
60. Tuberculosis rates in New York City dropped sharply in the 1920s horses, decreasing the amount of bacteria-laden dust in the air.
- a. cars replaced
b. as cars replaced
c. replacing cars
d. replaced cars
61. Like man,, which it uses to manipulate its food.
- a. raccoons have opposing thumbs
b. the raccoon has opposing thumbs
c. the raccoon which has opposing thumbs
d. the opposing thumbs on the raccoon
62. British scientist John Fleming, vacuum tube, paved the way for the development of radio and television.
- a. developed the
b. who developed the
c. he developed the
d. whose development of the

63. The Dalton Gang, which was notorious for its train robberies, was practically while attempting to rob a pair of banks in Coffeyville, Kansas.
- a. in wiping out
 - b. to wipe out
 - c. wiped out
 - d. wipe out
64. In 1620, 41 Pilgrims aboard the {Mayflower}, which was anchored off Massachusetts, that called for a "body politick."
- a. a compact was signed
 - b. to sign a compact
 - c. signing a compact
 - d. signed a compact
65. Never, household cleaning sprays, or solvent-based cleaners be used on the seat belts of a car.
- a. detergents should
 - b. detergents
 - c. the use of detergents
 - d. should detergents
66. of an ecosystem eventually affects those species higher up.
- a. Whatever affects the lowliest member
 - b. Whatever the effect on the lowliest member
 - c. The lowliest members
 - d. What is the effect on the lowliest member
67. called exoskeletons because they have external skeletons.
- a. When arthropods are
 - b. For arthropods to be
 - c. Arthropods are
 - d. Are arthropods

- 68....., the most powerful god in Norse mythology, is the source of the modern English word "Wednesday."
- Woden
 - Woden is the god
 - To Woden
 - Woden is the
- 69.A tachometer, usually placed on the dashboard of a car, the rpm's of the engine.
- the measure of
 - measurably
 - to be measured
 - measures
- 70.In addition to Roman numerals, capital letters, and Arabic numerals, small letters to organize ideas in outlines.
- using
 - the use of
 - usually
 - can also be used
- 71.The starlight that we see today 1,500 years ago.
- which left the constellation Orion
 - it left the constellation Orion
 - to leave from the constellation Orion
 - left the constellation Orion
- 72.The surrealistic movement in art in the 1920s and 1930s on the unconscious, so it often incorporated dreamlike images.
- placed an emphasis
 - emphasizing the place
 - the place of emphasis
 - to emphasize the place

73. In 1911, the Philadelphia Athletics became the first team to issue press pins to reporters the World Series.
- the coverage of
 - covering
 - it covered
 - covers
74. About 300 million years ago, there of trees unlike those in existence today.
- they were huge expanses
 - huge expanses were
 - huge expanses
 - were huge expanses
75. In the United States, California began the wind-power trend in the 1970s when natural gas and threatened.
- was coal being
 - coal were being
 - when coal
 - coal
76. Antibiotic overuse underlies many health problems that begin in the digestive system.
- is often what
 - which often
 - what often
 - is often the cause
77. Only rarely in the wild because they lack the pigments that normally provide protective coloration and screen against the sun's ultraviolet rays.
- albino animals survive
 - the survival of albino animals
 - for albino animals to survive
 - do albino animals survive

78. The imaginary world of virtual reality, the impression of moving about in a three-dimensional realm, can be entered by donning a special mask and gloves.
- gives the user
 - the user is given
 - to whom the user gives
 - which gives the user
79. Talking on a cellular phone while driving as studies show that talking while driving has the same accident rate as drunk driving.
- has proven risky
 - prove the risk
 - proof of the risk
 - proving the risk
80. The braincases of Neanderthals were longer, lower, and wider than of modern humans.
- that
 - were those
 - if those are
 - were
81. where Colorado's largest gold nugget was discovered, Breckenridge had an isolated location, high altitude, and bitter climate that kept most gold prospectors away.
- Though it
 - Though
 - It was
 - To be
82. Should in use, the horizontal movement along a fault line can be measured continuously.
- a creepmeter be
 - a creepmeter

- c. a creepmeter has it
 d. it be a creepmeter
83. The intestines are the lower portion of the alimentary canal of an upper long winding part and a lower shorter wider part.
- a. consist
 b. they consist
 c. consisting
 d. it consists
84. to live at high altitudes, so it is essential to nomadic families in the Himalayas in spite of its stubbornness.
- a. The yak is able
 b. The ability of the yak
 c. For the yak to be able
 d. Because the yak
85. It was about 500 million years ago when on Earth.
- a. did the first fish appear
 b. the appearance of the first fish
 c. were the first fish to appear
 d. the first fish appeared
86. Should and strengthen the muscles that support the back, they will reduce their susceptibility to further injuries.
- a. patiently exercise
 b. back patients exercise
 c. back patients exercising
 d. back patients to exercise
87. Expectorants can be very effective for coughs due to conditions causing thick respiratory secretions, though less effective for coughs associated with common colds.

- a. with their b. because they
c. there d. they are
88. Although a large percentage of desperadoes and gamblers, Tombstone was perhaps the most cultivated city of its day in the Southwest.
- a. was attracting
b. to attract
c. attracting
d. the attraction
89. More than 90 percent of all stars from Earth can be viewed from a mountain on the island of Hawaii.
- a. visible
b. visibility
c. visibly
d. are visible
90. Rarely in airplanes until famous pilots like Charles Lindbergh helped to show that air travel was safe.
- a. people travel
b. people
c. did people travel
d. to travel
91. It is rather ironic that the rhinoceros, in mud or dust to protect itself from sunburn.
- a. having an armor-plated hide to bathe
b. with its armor-plated hide, must bathe
c. bathing with its armor-plated hide
d. with an armor-plated hide it must bathe
92. The speed traveling when it leaves a track will affect the distance between the animal's footprints.
- a. which an animal
b. at which an animal is

- c. that an animal which is
 d. which an animal is
93. Viruses need to have more beneficial conditions in which to replicate than
- a. in bacteria
 b. do bacteria
 c. bacterial
 d. to do with bacteria
94. The in our solar system all revolve around the Sun.
- a. planets are nine
 b. nine planets
 c. nine planets are
 d. nine planetary
95. An outpatient is a patient at a hospital during the day but not staying overnight.
- a. is treated
 b. being treated
 c. he is treated
 d. to be treated
96. Before there were radios and radar, sailors had trouble knowing exactly where; however, they could often learn their location during the day by the different colors and patterns on lighthouses.
- a. were they
 b. were
 c. they were
 d. they
97. funnel clouds, are also called cyclones, twisters, or water spouts.
- a. Tornadoes, twisting
 b. Tornadoes are twisting
 c. Twisting tornadoes and

- d. In tornadoes, twisting
- 98..... lizards in appearance, they differ in longevity and body heat regulation.
- a. Resembling tuataras
 - b. Resembling lizards, tuataras
 - c. Tuataras and
 - d. Although tuataras resemble
- 99.The Arctic Ocean is rich in plankton, which during the summer months.
- a. the feed of blue whales
 - b. feeding on the blue whales
 - c. blue whales feed on
 - d. the blue whales that feed on it
100. Mr. Johnson is over 80 years old, over seven feet and holds the world pole vault record for his age group.
- a. yet he still
 - b. yet he still pole vaults
 - c. yet as a pole vaulter
 - d. he still pole vaults

UNIT THREE

The following sets deal with basic grammar and usage: using correct verb forms, assuring subject-verb agreement, using adjectives and adverbs correctly, and identifying correct pronoun forms. Set (1) asks you to fill in the blank with the correct verb form. Set (2) asks for the correct adjective, adverb, or pronoun. In Sets (3) and (4), you will be looking for more complex grammatical errors in a sentence. You will also be asked to recognize a sentence that has no grammatical mistakes. This section will give practice in finding and correcting all types of grammatical errors.

SET (1):

- *Fill in the blank with the correct verb form.*

1. On February 27, 1995, the City Fire Department responded to a blaze that at the Icarus Publishing Co. warehouse.
 - a. breaks out
 - b. will break out
 - c. had broken out
 - d. is breaking out
2. On November 4, suspects Gary Talerino and Jennifer O'Brien were arrested on a charge of vandalism that at the local high school.

- a. occurs
 - b. will occur
 - c. is occurring
 - d. occurred
3. I am trying to become more skilled at weaving before winter
- a. arrived
 - b. will have arrived
 - c. will arrive
 - d. arrives
4. We have more of these strange pods since those people moved in next door.
- a. saw
 - b. been seeing
 - c. been seen
 - d. see
5. While trying to his pet iguana from a tree, Travis Stevens fell and broke his ankle.
- a. be rescuing
 - b. have rescued
 - c. rescue
 - d. rescuing
6. the gun down carefully.
- a. Put
 - b. Putted

- c. Been putting
 - d. To put
7. The main problem Jim had too many parking tickets.
- a. will have been
 - b. were
 - c. will have
 - d. was
8. On Wednesday, Jamal and Jennifer were called to the principal's office and praised for helping a student who on the icy sidewalk.
- a. falls
 - b. would fall
 - c. had fallen
 - d. has fallen
9. The people who bought this old lamp at the auction foolish.
- a. was
 - b. were
 - c. is
 - d. has been
10. The little boy himself down on the floor and threw a tantrum.
- a. flings
 - b. flinged

c. flung

d. fling

11. There three different ways to make perfect pie crust.

a. is

b. are

c. was

d. being

12. The noise from all the airplanes louder in the afternoon.

a. gets

b. get

c. have gotten

d. are getting

13. I the speech you gave last Thursday night, but I was in bed with the flu.

a. will have heard

b. would hear

c. might hear

d. would have heard

SET (2):

- *Fill in the blank with the correct adjective, adverb, or pronoun.*

1. In many popular movies today, the heroes are armed than the villains.
 - a. more heavily
 - b. more heavy
 - c. heavier
 - d. more heavier

2. That fine circus elephant now belongs to my sister and
 - a. I
 - b. me
 - c. mine
 - d. myself

3. The person made these delicious candied figs has my vote.
 - a. that
 - b. whom
 - c. who
 - d. whose

4. If you don't stop playing video games, your mind will become warped.
 - a. that
 - b. those
 - c. them

- d. this
5. George and Michael left backpacks at school.
- a. his
 - b. their
 - c. there
 - d. its
6. If you steal artichoke from Petra's garden, you'll be sorry.
- a. them
 - b. those
 - c. that
 - d. these
7. The cake I made last week tasted than the one I made today.
- a. best
 - b. more better
 - c. better
 - d. more good
8. After winning the yo-yo contest, Lydia skipped down the street.
- a. happy
 - b. happiest
 - c. more happily
 - d. happily

9. We arranged the flowers and placed in the center of the table.
- a. it
 - b. this
 - c. them
 - d. that
10. Of the three brothers, Andre is the
- a. taller
 - b. tallest
 - c. more tall
 - d. most tallest
11. met more than ten years ago at a mutual friend's birthday party.
- a. Her and I
 - b. Her and me
 - c. She and me
 - d. She and I
12. Riding the Tornado at the amusement park was than I thought it would be.
- a. more terrifying
 - b. more terrifyingly
 - c. terrifying

d. most terrifying

13. My parents approved of taking guitar lessons.

a. my

b. me

c. I

d. mine

14. This year our company sold magazine subscriptions than ever before.

a. less

b. lesser

c. few

d. fewer

SET (3):

- *Replace the underlined portion with the word or phrase that is grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as is, choose answer a.*

1. It was either Kendra or Zoe who brought their volleyball to the picnic.

a. brought their

b. brought her

- c. brought their
 - d. brang their
 - e. brang her
2. The book had a frighteningly and unhappy ending.
- a. a frighteningly and unhappy ending.
 - b. a frighteningly and unhappily ending.
 - c. an ending that was frightening and unhappily.
 - d. a frightening and unhappy ending.
 - e. an ending that was frightening and it was also an unhappy one.
3. Since his release from jail in 1990, Nelson Mandela has emerged as the more prominent spokesperson for South Africa's anti-apartheid movement.
- a. as the more prominent
 - b. as the most prominent
 - c. as the most prominently
 - d. as the more prominently
 - e. like the most prominent
4. Surprisingly, my younger sister dresses more conservatively than I do.
- a. more conservatively than I do.
 - b. more conservative than I do.

- c. more conservative than me.
- d. more conservatively than me.
- e. the most conservative in opposition to me.
5. There wasn't nothing that could have been easier.
- a. There wasn't nothing that could have been easier.
- b. There was nothing that could have been more easier.
- c. Nothing could have been more easier.
- d. Nothing couldn't have been more easy.
- e. Nothing could have been easier.
6. I was clearly the happiest person in the crowd.
- a. I was clearly the happiest person in the crowd.
- b. It was clear that I was the happier person in the crowd.
- c. Of all the people in the crowd, I was clearly the happier.
- d. In the crowd, clearly, I was the happier person.
- e. Of all the people in the crowd, clearly, I being the happiest.
7. Our team scored less baskets today than we did last Tuesday.
- a. less baskets today than we did
- b. today less baskets than were scored
- c. fewer baskets today then on

- d. fewer baskets today than we did
- e. a lesser number of baskets today then we did
8. Strip mining, the cheaper method of mining, is controversial because it jeopardizes the environment.
- a. cheaper
- b. more cheap
- c. most cheapest
- d. cheapest
- e. more cheaply
9. Whose car will you take when you drive to their house?
- a. Whose car will you take when you drive to their
- b. Whose car will you take when you drive to there
- c. Who's car will you take when you drive to their
- d. Who's car will take when you drive to there
- e. Which car will you take when you drive to there
10. The words Equal Justice under Law is carved above the main entrance to the Supreme Court.
- a. is carved
- b. carved
- c. has been carved
- d. are carved

e. been carved

11. In classical economic theory, the relationship between supply and demand determines the price of a commodity.

a. between supply and demand determines

b. among supply and demand determines

c. among supply and demand determine

d. between supply and demand determine

e. with supply and demand determine

SET (4):

• *Find the sentence that has a mistake in grammar or usage. If you find no mistakes, mark choice d.*

1. a. Help is on the way.

b. The firemen used a ladder to reach the kitten.

c. Don't slip on the icy sidewalk.

d. No mistakes.

2. a. Yes, it's true.

b. The rain fell, and the river risen.

c. My mother is a physician's assistant.

d. No mistakes.

3. a. Of the four of us, I am the tallest.

- b. Wilson's brother is a chemical engineer.
 - c. That fine circus elephant now belongs to my sister and I.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 4.**
- a. His family has lived in this town for thirty-five years.
 - b. You're the only one who can remember that song.
 - c. That's the quickest way to get to Sylvia's house.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 5.**
- a. We searched every inch of the room.
 - b. The words in this document does not make sense.
 - c. We always have chicken for Sunday dinner.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 6.**
- a. Kamala was the most intelligent person in the group.
 - b. The Eiffel Tower is in Paris, France.
 - c. Nick Carraway is a character in *The Great Gatsby*.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 7.**
- a. Either Cassie nor I heard the door open.
 - b. How many people signed the Declaration of Independence?
 - c. Draw up a plan before you make your decision.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 8.**
- a. "Meet me at six o'clock," she said.

- b. Tired of running, she slowed her pace to a fast walk.
 - c. Gabriel and me will attend the geography bee.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 9.** a. He wore two different shoes to class.
- b. Rhonda's sister bought a new Pontiac.
 - c. Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 10.** a. The lost dog wandered sad through the streets.
- b. Frustrated, Boris threw his pencil across the room.
 - c. We'll stop at their house first.
 - d. No mistakes.
- 11.** a. It's going to be a long day.
- b. Derrick should of been here hours ago.
 - c. Where are my golf clubs?
 - d. No mistakes.
- 12.** a. She and I have been friends for more than ten years.
- b. Is that one of the O'Farrell children?
 - c. They took too much time to answer.
 - d. No mistakes.

End of the Course

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Good Luck